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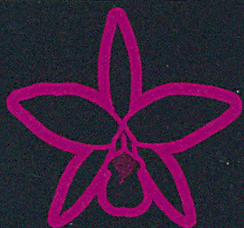


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From the Editor's Desk

This issue features a number of articles on Australian native orchids. There is an increasing popularity in the genus *Sarcophilus* and their hybrids. They are now appearing as "flowering pot plants" in the eastern parts of the country in some of the larger 'big box' stores.

David Butler of Green Vista Orchids, has been breeding *Sarcophilus* for over two decades. In this issue he discusses some of the white flowered hybrids, and the two main species in their background. This is supported with many photos from David's breeding, whilst also showing some of his prime breeding plants.

Scott Barrie of Barrita Orchids is a master grower of Cymbidiums, Oncidiums and now *Sarcophilus* hybrids. He has been quietly working on these plants since 1989, and today blooms many hundreds to thousands of new seedlings annually. Scott talks about albinism in *Sarcophilus* and scientifically, where some of these new colours are coming from. He also showcases for the first time, one of his new hybrids that has the widest colour range of any known "Sarc" hybrid. Many of his new crosses have already been granted numerous awards, and the quality of his plants is world class.

There are two new significant books that have just been released that focus on the history of varied aspects of the Australian orchid flora. The first one, by Dr. Mark Clements, introduces us to many previously unpublished botanical drawings of both native terrestrial and epiphytic orchids, drawn by a varied number of artists. Many of these illustrations have previously been hidden away in the National Library. The second one is by Bill Lavarack, which focuses on the history and discovery of native indigenous orchids from far North Queensland. Both of these texts are reviewed in this issue, with details on where to obtain copies.

Christopher French and Garry Brockman describe a new species of Donkey Orchid from Western Australia, from the genus *Diuris*, which is named in honour of David L. Jones – who has been arguably Australia's most prolific and thorough botanical author, with orchids being his specialty.

Alan Stephenson again discusses the future of some of our endangered Australian native orchids in their habitat. As I have said before, orchids don't receive the same attention as "cuddly" creatures like koalas, but are just as important to the biodiversity of a region. Alan is the current Conservation Director for the Australian Orchid Council.

Jim Cootes, with assistance from George Tiong, give us an introduction to the *Phaius* species that are native to The Philippines.

André Cleghorn provides a report on the recent Melbourne Exhibition of Orchid Photography 2013, held in conjunction with OSCOV and the VIOF. A number of the winning photographs are reproduced in this issue.

It looks like being a long hot summer, if our warm and dry spring is anything to go by. Many parts of our vast continent are again in dire need of soaking rains. Many populations of native ground orchids have been particularly poor due to the unseasonable dry winter and spring we have just had.

David Banks
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Cover Shot

Sarcophilus falcatus

'Large White 2012'

is an example of the late flowering form of this variable and highly fragrant native species, known as the Orange Blossom Orchid.

Plant & photo: David Butler



Sarcocylus hartmannii
"Baby BS #2"
- linebred example of the
"Numinbah Valley form"
(plant: David Butler,
photo: David Banks)



Sarcochilus falcatus
'Dennis'
from near Dorrigo, NSW

The Big White *Sarcochilus* Hybrids

Text and photos by David Butler

Some of our more spectacular *Sarcochilus* hybrids are the simple white colours, especially when we consider the larger-flowered forms. Add in the pristine, glistening nature of the whites and it is hard not to be captivated. White flowers, as well as having their own beauty, accentuate the other colours and give a lift to the whole *Sarcochilus* collection.

Essentially, only two main *Sarcochilus* species are needed to create the large white hybrids which are primarily discussed here. These species are *Sarcochilus falcatus* and *Sarcochilus hartmannii*. Everyone is after colour so this is just a plug for the impressive whites!

Sarcochilus falcatus

Sarcochilus falcatus imparts large size to its hybrids, particularly when the big white form of *Sarcochilus falcatus* is used. This form flowers somewhat later than the 'normal' type, has a thicker plant habit and generally whiter flowers than the typical forms. This probably explains why some of the bigger white hybrids can be quite late-flowering, often too late in the year to be seen at *Sarcochilus* Shows. The elegant, pendulous racemes are formed and the buds initiated, months before the actual flowering. Then after doing nothing for some months, a magical signal brings the partly developed buds into full bloom. *Sarcochilus falcatus* plants are strictly epiphytic and usually need to be mounted for successful cultivation, as they will not adapt to pot culture.

Right:
Sarcochilus falcatus
'Big White #2'



Below:
Sarcochilus falcatus forma *albus*
from Blue Mountains, NSW
(plant & photo: David Banks)



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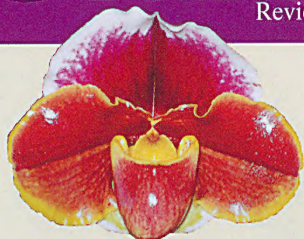


Sarcochilus falcatus
'Large White #1'



Sarcochilus falcatus
'Large White #1'

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Sarcochilus hartmannii

The pristine white flowers of *Sarcochilus hartmannii* have great texture and a filled-in shape. A small coloured area is present in the centre of many *Sarcochilus hartmannii* flowers and this colour can be red through orange/brown to yellow. The “Blue Knob” forms tend to have the whitest flowers (with only a spot or two of colour in the centre of the bloom and the sidelobes of the labellum), often produced on deep wine coloured racemes, whereas the “Numinbah Valley” forms tend to have that distinctive band of colour in the centre of the flower. Inflorescence habit is mostly sturdy and upright giving its hybrids with *Sarcochilus falcatus* a pleasantly arching floral display. Pot culture suits *Sarcochilus hartmannii* and it is generally considered easier to grow (and producing numerous growths as the plants mature) and more forgiving than *Sarcochilus falcatus*. Flowers are readily affected by botrytis spotting if air-movement is inadequate.



Above:
Sarcochilus hartmannii 'Ada'
is typical of the so-called “Blue Knob” style.
(photo: David Banks)



Left:
Sarcochilus hartmannii
– a linebred “Blue Knob” style.
(photo: David Banks)

Below:
Sarcochilus hartmannii
forma albus 'Delight'
(plant: Kevin Wilson, photo: David Banks)





Above: *Sarcochilus hartmannii*
'Baby BS Ice Fall' 2011



Left: *Sarcochilus hartmannii*
'Goodie'



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Above: *Sarcocochilus hartmannii* 'Gold Spot'
 – one of the albinistic examples of the
 "Numinbah Valley form", bred from the
 wild clone 'Yellow Snow'



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Hybrids

Crossing *Sarcocochilus falcatus* with *Sarcocochilus hartmannii* gives the primary hybrid *Sarcocochilus* Melba and further crossing gives other large white hybrids all of which form robust plants that grow readily. These also feature gracefully arching racemes which carry many sparkling white flowers.

As well as the primary hybrid *Sarcocochilus* Melba there are other named hybrids which only feature *Sarcocochilus falcatus* and *Sarcocochilus hartmannii* in their make-up: *Sarcocochilus* Dorrigo (Melba x *falcatus*), *Sarcocochilus* George Colthup (Melba x *hartmannii*), and *Sarcocochilus* Purity (George Colthup x *hartmannii*). No doubt this list will grow in the future.

At least two other hybrids have been made and flowering is awaited: *Sarcocochilus* Purity x *Sarcocochilus hartmannii* and *Sarcocochilus* Purity x *Sarcocochilus falcatus* (again using the large white form).

***Sarcochilus* Melba**

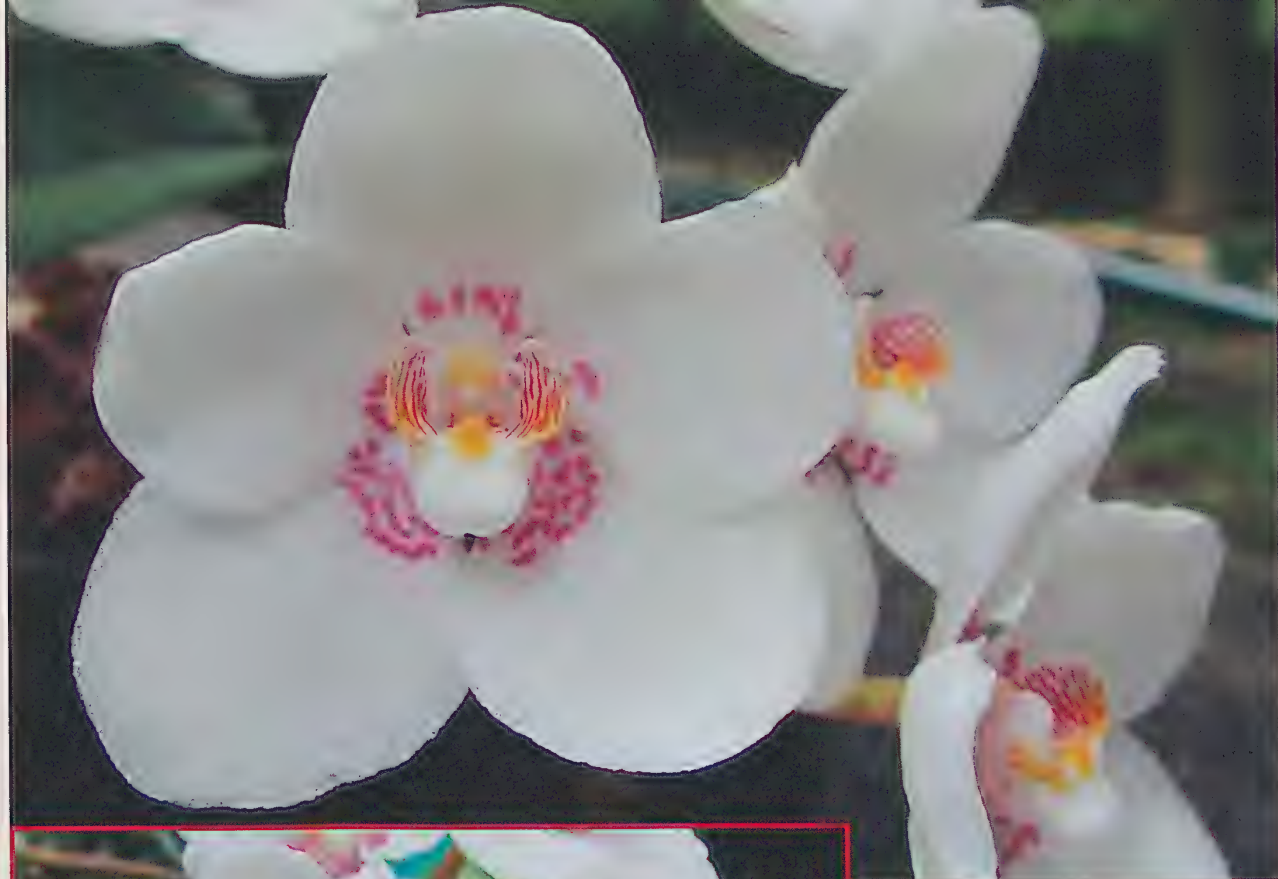
This hybrid was registered by Ira Butler in 1966, has been remade many times over, and is still found in most *Sarcochilus* collections. Flower size and shape can vary greatly between different plants of *Sarcochilus* Melba depending on the parents used, but the more outstanding examples are the equal of the best of today's more complex and coloured hybrids.

Right:
***Sarcochilus* Melba**
(plant: Dennis Sinclair,
photo: David Banks)

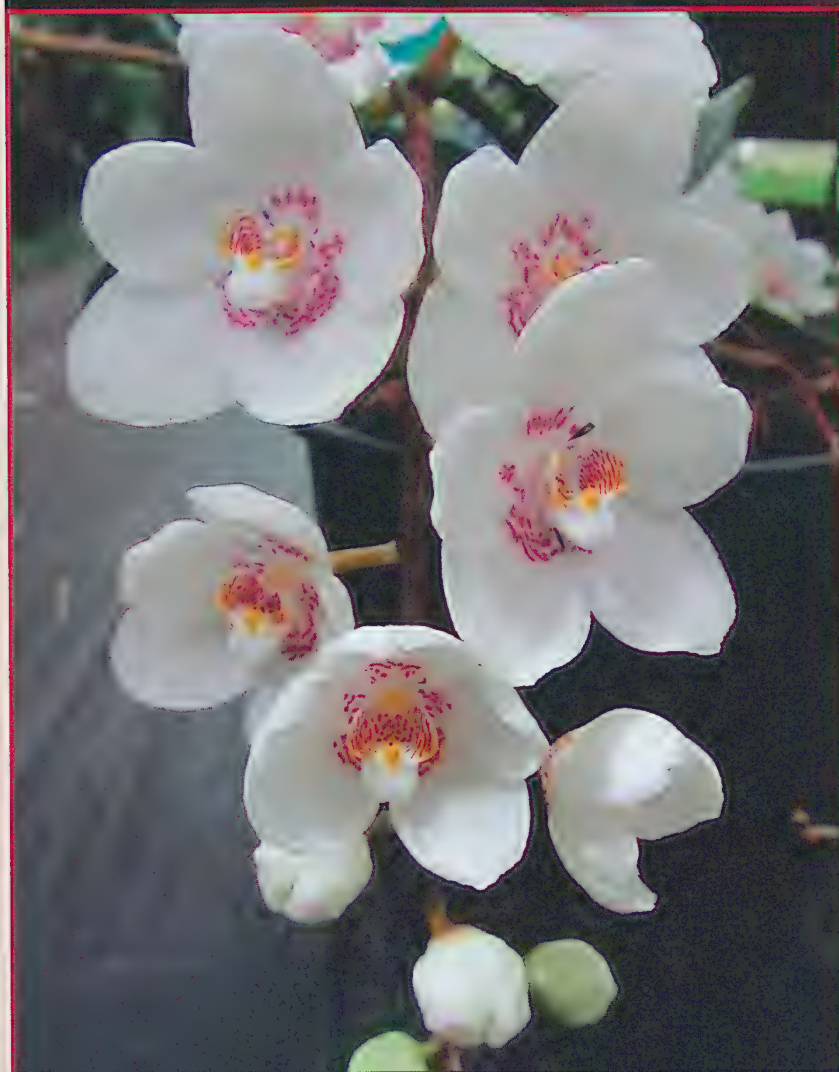


Below:
***Sarcochilus* Melba**
'Peaceful'





Above:
Sarcochilus Melba
'Top Notch'
(grower & photo: Peter Jackson)



Left:
Sarcochilus Melba
'Top Notch'
(grower & photo: Peter Jackson)



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***Sarcophilus* George Colthup**

Originally made and registered in 1985 by David Banks, being named after a prominent native orchid enthusiast from Sutherland Shire Orchid Society. This hybrid has since been remade many times. Perhaps the most widely grown and successful of the above hybrids, *Sarcophilus* George Colthup gives a lovely display, grows readily and is well-suited to pot culture. Most plants are especially robust and are a feature in the collection even when out of flower. It is a successful parent in numerous crosses and will continue to feature in many to come.



Left:
Sarcophilus
George Colthup
'Coolaroo'

Right:
Sarcophilus
George Colthup
'2000'

AM/ANOS 2012
(plant in 2010)

Below:
Sarcophilus
George Colthup
'2000'

AM/ANOS 2012
(plant in 2012)





Above:
Sarcochilus
George Colthup
'D-6'



Left:
Sarcochilus
George Colthup
'Rusty'

Right:
Sarcochilus
George Colthup
'Divine #2'



Sarcochilus Purity

Hybridised and registered by the author in 2009, this crossing of *Sarcochilus* George Colthup and *Sarcochilus hartmannii* has not been found to diminish flower size. This may be due to the use of pollen from modern robust forms of *Sarcochilus hartmannii*. Many un-flowered seedlings of different *Sarcochilus* Purity crosses are in collections growing on, and flowering is eagerly awaited. The word 'awaited' is appropriate here because seedlings of this type of hybrid can take longer to reach flowering size.



Above:
Sarcochilus Purity
'Ice Cascade'



Right:
Sarcochilus Purity
'Ice Cascade'

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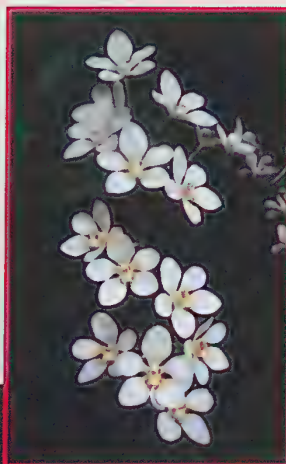
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Finally

There are many other white-flowered hybrids, and these are equally desirable in a *Sarcochilus* collection. However, to the *Sarcochilus* enthusiast I believe there will always be a place for the large whites noted above. They show themselves best when elevated, or hung on the side walls. There they can be fully displayed allowing their cascades of pristine flowers to shine so beautifully. All plants owned and photographed by the author except where noted.

David Butler
Green Vista Orchids
Hardy's Bay, NSW
Email: david.greenvista@internode.on.net



Above: *Sarcochilus Ruby Snow*
'Pipers Pride' AM/AOC
(grower & photo: Jo Pinner)

Left: *Sarcochilus Judith*
'Snowy'

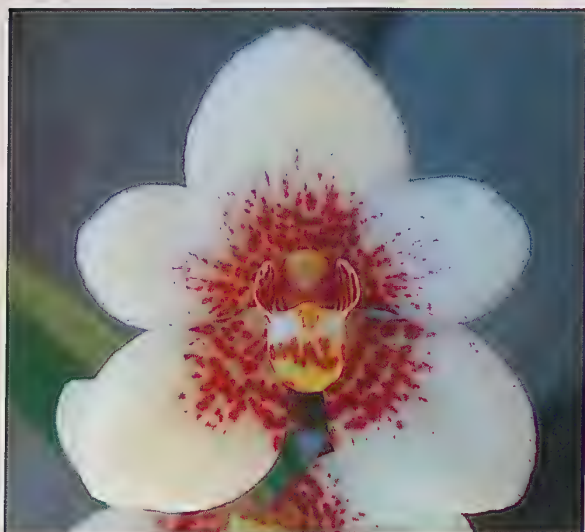


Above: *Sarcochilus Racheal*
'Red Centre'



Above: *Sarcochilus Bessie*
'Faintest Pink'

Below: *Sarcochilus (falcatus*
x hirticalcar) 'ANOS Kabi'
(photo: David Banks)



Below: *Sarcochilus Galaxy*
'Pale Flare'



Albas and Dilution, The X Factor in New Colours in *Sarcochilus* Hybrids

Text and photos by Scott Barrie

Yellow “Sarcs”

In the last few years, degrees of yellow have become increasingly common in *Sarcochilus* hybrids. This yellow can be traced to a single plant of *Sarcochilus hartmannii* which has a yellow centre. This was *Sarcochilus hartmannii* ‘Yellow Snow’ originally collected in the Numinbah Valley of southeast Queensland. (Most examples from this location have deep red to brownish-maroon centres to their blooms.) This yellow is the result of the recessive gene for albino characteristics masking the gene for red-blue pigment called anthocyanin. Whilst the original ‘Yellow Snow’ actually had a yellowish-brown centre, subsequent line breeding uncovered a small percentage of seedlings that exhibited a pure yellow centre. These have subsequently bred as albinos.

Through thoughtful breeding this line has been developed in two directions. The first, namely the “poached-egg style”, exhibits a yellow centre with white surrounds. An example of this style is *Sarcochilus* Madge. The other is a full yellow, in

which the yellow extends to the outer edge of the floral whorl. An example of this style is *Sarcochilus* Roberta.

As crosses derived from these alba lines have flowered, we have seen a new colour form appear through the grex *Sarcochilus* Amber. The Amber’s show an apricot colouration with a pink hue and cannot be albino. The origin of this colour form has been difficult to explain.

I’ve Noticed

As a *Cymbidium* hybridiser I have made many crosses. One of my projects has been the development of albinistic colours, in particular white and green. To diversify the genetic pool in the albino style, it has been necessary to cross albinos with traditional-coloured flowers. Whilst this breeding necessitates a second generation of hybrids to reveal the recessive albinism, I have noticed that a percentage of the first generation of this process showed clarity of colour that I had not anticipated. My observation from these trials was that the albinos are a colour enhancer.

The Quote

There is so much to be learned on the subject of genetics, and absorbing the knowledge can be complicated as most people with detailed understanding of the subject get very deep, very fast. Whilst reading a chapter on genetics in the 1988 book, *The Orchid Growers Manual* by Gordon C. Morrison, I came across the term that explained my observation on colour clarity. The term is Epistasis. The type of epistasis to which I am referring occurs when one gene interacts with another to modify, but not mask, the colour of the second gene.

Breeding *Sarcochilus* is one of my most rewarding programs. I made my first hybrids in 1989 with the readily available whites, and the resultant progeny were nice pot plants. Now, twenty four years later, *Sarcochilus* are a major part of our springtime potted plant sales and we make over one hundred hybrid crosses per year, aiming at sixteen different colour styles.



Sarcochilus hartmannii
‘Yellow Snow’
(photo: David Titmuss)
original plant from the
Numinbah Valley,
Queensland

Introducing *Sarcochilus* Kulnura Kaleidoscope

The hybrid in my research is *Sarcochilus* Kulnura Kaleidoscope. A cross of Kurumba x Bunyip. *Sarcochilus* Kurumba an interesting hybrid, being a smaller plant with very free-flowering characteristics. The colour range is from white through to red, and an unusual orange-red. *Sarcochilus* Bunyip came to me from John Whitney and became a mainstay of my breeding program. I've flowered over one thousand of this hybrid and produced a range of colours from white and salmon-pinks though to solid pinks. The grex has showed superior vigour and size of flower.

In 2008 I combined these two. The first to flower was an alba. I had not seen any albas in either grex, so this was a complete surprise, although when we look at the ancestry of these two grex we see *Sarcochilus* Heidi 'PJ' as a grandparent, which carries the albino gene in small percentage.

The Example

During the season of 2013, the seedlings of *Sarcochilus* Kulnura Kaleidoscope flowered. I could not believe the diversity in the colour from a mating of two red-pink flowers, although when we look at the pedigree it is reasonable to expect this result. The white of *Sarcochilus hartmannii*, the albinism of *Sarcochilus hartmannii* the pink of *Sarcochilus* Bunyip and the recessive red have all been expressed. Then there are two colour forms I had not noted until now; a diluted red-centred white, and degrees of orange.

Both of these latter colour forms can be explained through epistasis. The presence of the recessive albino and the recessive red have allowed the creation of a new colour and shown, clearly, the presence of dilution. This is a significant observation in the breeding of *Sarcochilus*. It gives clarity to the 'where does that colour come from?' question. It is the interaction of the recessive alba gene with the normal non-alba gene which allows this new direction, and allows for the possibility of opening up greater diversity in colour forms.



Barrita Orchids Open Day 2014

We are a commercial wholesale nursery, founded in 1963. However we open our collection to the public on our annual *Sarcochilus* Open Day, where we have literally hundreds of new *Sarcochilus* hybrids in a full range of colours and styles in bloom and for sale on the day. The 2014 event will be held on site at 121 Barnes Road Kulnura NSW, starting at 10am on Sunday 26th October. Please contact the nursery on 02 43731744 for further details. All those interested (or about to be!) in *Sarcochilus* are very welcome to attend. Exclusive *Sarcochilus* hybrids from our breeding are available as new release seedlings from Tinonee Orchid Nursery.

Scott Barrie
Barrita Orchids
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Above: Variation within first flowering seedlings of *Sarcochilus Kulnura Kaleidoscope*



Cymbidium tigrinum 'AAA'
- plant in bloom

Cymbidium tigrinum

Text and photos by David Banks

Cymbidium tigrinum – the Tiger Striped Cymbidium – is one of the more compact growing and late flowering of the *Cymbidium* species in cultivation, being initially described in 1864.

It is naturally distributed from northern India, though Myanmar (Burma) to southern China, generally at altitudes of between 1200 and 2600 metres above sea level. It often grows on rocks (as a lithophyte) but may also be found at the bases of old trees or as a terrestrial.

This species was apparently quite common in Australian collections in the 1950s and 1960s, but came out of favour as a plethora of more modern hybrids became available. Whilst *Cymbidium tigrinum* has been used in numerous hybrids, most of these are a bit disappointing and not a vast improvement on the species.

The selected cultivar *Cymbidium tigrinum* 'AAA' was originally obtained from *Cymbidium* hybrid and Bromeliad enthusiast Terry Davis in the late 1970s from Bob Deane (of Deane's Orchid Nursery fame). Terry has grown this one over the years and passed on pieces to similarly interested orchid growers.

I consider this the best form of the species I have seen. A sentiment also held by master hybridiser and *Cymbidium* guru Andy Easton from the USA. The photographs show the floriferousness of this plant, producing eight flower stems in a 140mm pot. Up to seven blooms (65mm across) are produced on the inflorescence, which is upright to arching.

The colour is most pleasing and very clean with a contrasting highly marked labellum. One outstanding feature is its strong fragrance of a daytime, smelling of rich honey. It blooms from mid to late spring.

It is quite unique amongst many *Cymbidium* species in having quite broad (and fairly short) leaves, in a genus dominated with grass and ribbon-like foliage. *Cymbidium devonianum* has a similar stature but with longer, and generally darker leaves. Both species tend to have a distinctive twist to the leaves.

Cultivation: This plant is easily grown in a standard and very open *Cymbidium* mix, with the combination of treated medium grade pine bark, and OrchidMate coconut chips added to the mix with a little bit of perlite. Standard black plastic pots are used. The plants are not placed on the bench, but hung with wire hangers. I think this is the key to success with culture and blooming. On a bench, plants can easily be crowded, competing with neighbouring plants for sunlight (and often water), and most importantly the air movement is compromised. Suspended plants are rarely overcrowded and receive much greater airflow.

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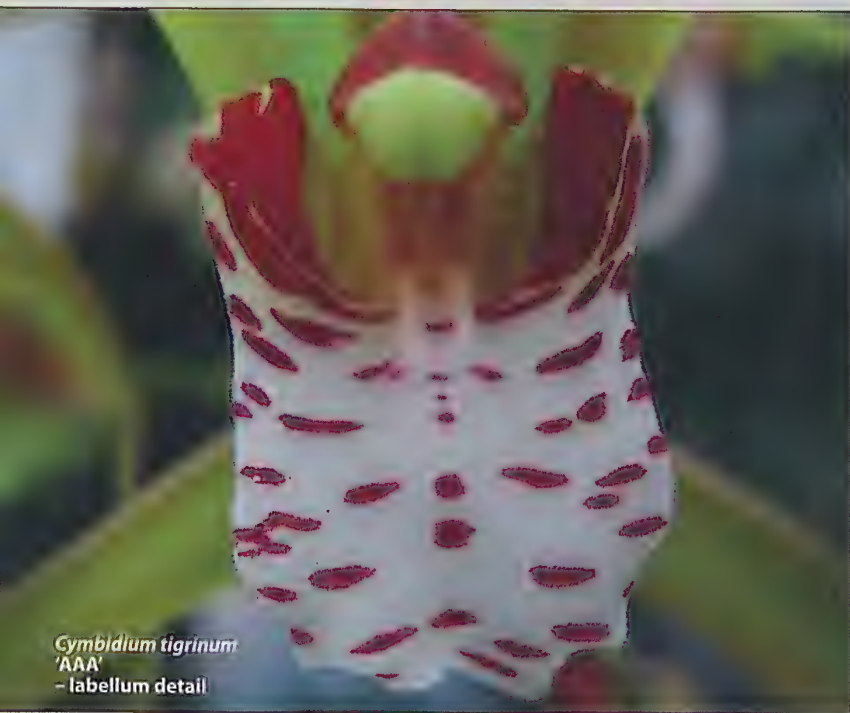
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Cymbidium tigrinum
'AAA'
- part of inflorescence



Cymbidium tigrinum
'AAA'
- flower detail



Cymbidium tigrinum
'AAA'
- labellum detail



Cymbidium devonianum
'Rachael'
+ inflorescence
with 36 blooms



Cymbidium devonianum
'Rachael'
– flower detail
(form from India)

The Allure of Orchids

by Mark A. Clements

National Library of Australia – October 2013

ISBN 978-0-642-27807-4 (hardback)

284mm x 233mm; 159 pp; colour illustrations

RRP \$39.99

From 1788 when First Fleet artist George Raper painted *Diuris punctata*, the botanical world has been fascinated by Australian orchids. Hundreds of orchid images from the National Library of Australia's collection, with words by Mark Clements from the Australian National Herbarium in Canberra, make *The Allure of Orchids* a must-read for lovers of flowers, original paintings and our indigenous orchids. Many of these unique botanical illustrations are being showcased to a wider audience for the very first time.

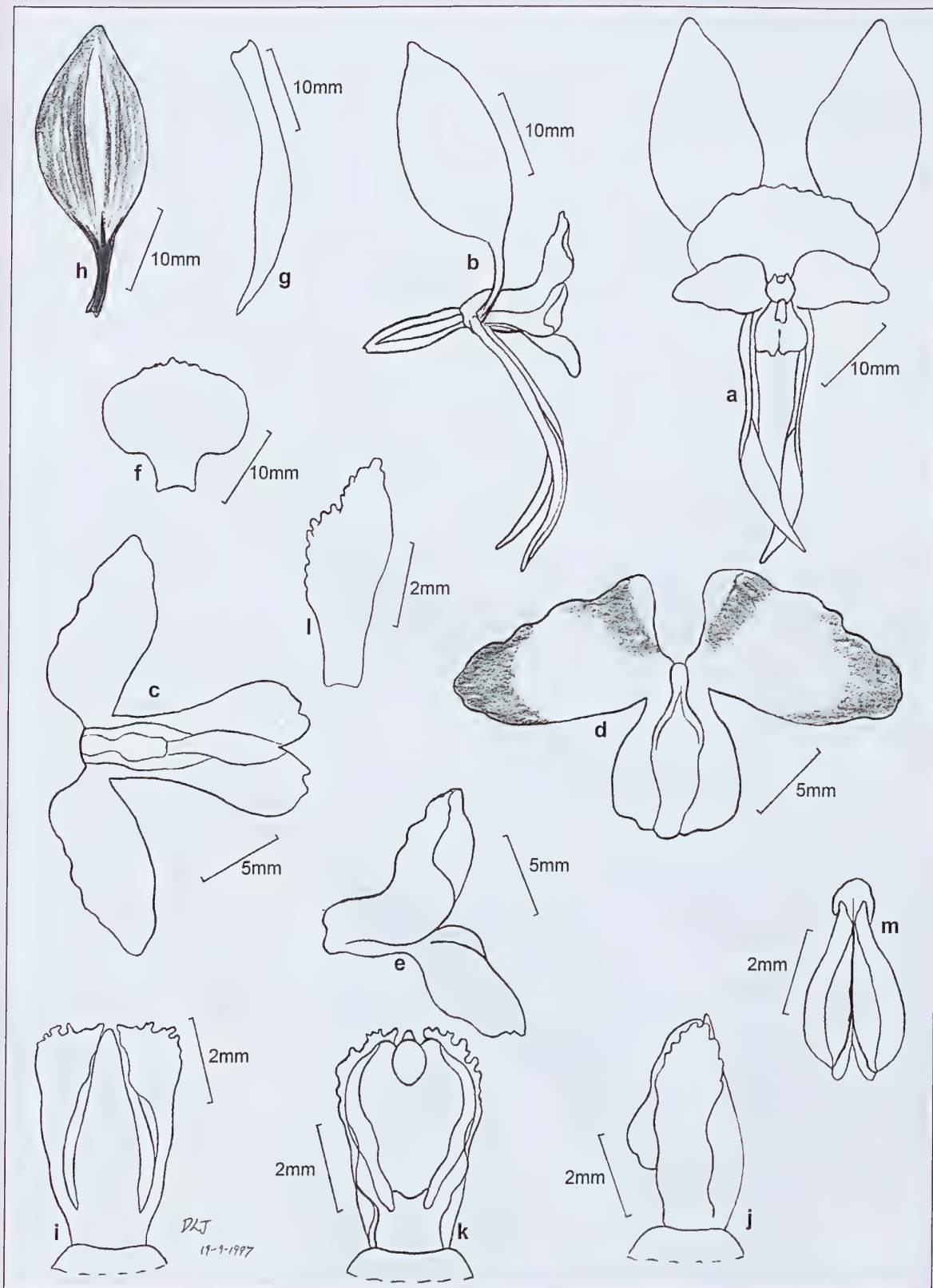
For many lovers of flora, orchids have a particular allure. Popular among gardeners, florists and nature lovers, orchids come in a huge array of shapes, sizes, and colours, and have some of the most intriguing names of any flower species—Flying Duck, Beard, Fire and Boat-lip Orchids or, Doubletails, Fairy Bells, Parson's Bands and Greenhoods. Some spend their whole lives underground while others grow high in trees. And they are the tricksters of the flower world, many mimicking the forms and smells of female insects and spiders to sexually deceive their male counterparts into pollinating the flower.

The Allure of Orchids features an essay by internationally recognised orchid expert Mark Clements, accompanied by a portfolio of illustrations, both historical and modern, of this alluring species. In it you will find works by around 25 artists, including the extraordinarily detailed lithographs of early botanical illustrator Ferdinand Bower, Ellis Rowan's beautiful paintings, the delicate watercolours of Margaret Cochrane Scott, and many more.

The Allure of Orchids is divided into two parts; Terrestrial or ground orchids and Epiphytic or tree dwelling species. Clements says, "These illustrations can be enjoyed simply as works of art and part of our rich and colourful Australian illustrative heritage. But, significantly, they are also part of the scientific record of this country, particularly during the early exploration of the continent."

Interestingly, a lot of the old and traditional Latin botanical names have been used in this work. The author makes a significant number of anecdotal notes and comments throughout the book, to keep the reader fully informed. It is a "must have" book for those interested in Australian orchids and historical botanical art. ■





Diuris jonesii

a. flower from front; b. flower from side; c. labellum from above, flattened; d. labellum from front; e. labellum from side; f. dorsal sepal; g. lateral sepal; h. petal; i. column from rear; j. column from side; k. column from front; l. column wing; m. pollinarium from above.
 © D.L.Jones 19 September 1997

Diuris jonesii, a new large flowered species in the *Diuris corymbosa* complex from Western Australia

by Christopher J. French and Garry B. Brockman

Abstract

Diuris jonesii, part of the complex of large flowered species surrounding *Diuris corymbosa* Lindley in Western Australia is described as new.

Key Words

Orchidaceae, *Diuris jonesii*, *Diuris corymbosa*, *Diuris amplissima*, *Diuris magnifica*, new species, Western Australia, Australian flora.

Introduction

Continuing studies in Western Australia into a complex of species surrounding *Diuris corymbosa* Lindley have revealed a significant number of new taxa. Six new species were described in 1991 (Jones 1991) and four more have been named recently (Jones & French 2012, Jones & French 2013).

There are two formally named large flowered taxa within this complex within Western Australia; *Diuris amplissima* D.L.Jones and *D. magnifica* D.L.Jones. However on-going field and herbarium studies have identified several related undescribed taxa which have been grouped within these two species. In particular, the new taxon, *Diuris jonesii*, has often been mistakenly identified as *D. amplissima*. After separation of these two taxa, it is clear that *Diuris amplissima* has a much smaller and distinctly inland geographic distribution than previously thought.

Materials and Methods

Descriptions of the new taxon were made from fresh specimens. Unless otherwise indicated, all types of *Diuris* relevant to this study (or photographs thereof), and collections cited, have been seen by us.

Taxonomy

1. *Diuris jonesii* C.J.French, & G.B.Brockman *sp. nov.* With affinity to *D. magnifica* D.L.Jones but differing by its taller habit and smaller, orange to light brown flowers with mauve labellum and few markings. *Diuris jonesii* also has flowers with a similar colouration to those of *D. amplissima* D.L.Jones, but its flowers are smaller with the labellum midlobe flatter and has a coastal or near coastal distribution.

Type: Western Australia, Darling District. Sugarloaf Road, Cape Naturaliste National Park, 13 Sep. 1997, *D.L.Jones 15520* & *B.E.Jones* (holo CANB; iso MEL, NSW, PERTH).

Description: *Leaves* usually two, narrowly to broadly linear-lanceolate, 10-30 cm long, 4-12 mm wide. *Scape* 15-55 cm tall, up to six flowers. *Pedicels* 15-45 mm long. *Flowers* porrect 35-50 mm long, 25-30 mm across, brownish yellow heavily suffused with red brown, yellow towards the centre of the flower; labellum mid-lobe purple; dorsal side of petal laminae brown with a faint yellowish central stripe; lateral sepals reddish brown with green tips.

Dorsal sepal transversely lunate, 11-14 mm long, 12-16 mm wide; distal margins irregular. *Lateral sepals* deflexed, parallel or crossed, oblong-obovate, 15-20 mm long, 2-4 mm wide, slightly falcate; margins involute. *Petals* erect to obliquely erect, slightly divergent, 15-25 mm long; claw linear, 4-7 mm long, straight or curved, blackish in colour; lamina oblong-elliptic, 12-20 mm long, 8-12 mm wide. *Labellum* 10-15 mm long, porrect with a strongly decurved apex, deeply 3-lobed; lateral lobes spreading widely, tips recurved, asymmetrically oblong-ovate, 9-12 mm long, 4-5 mm wide; outer margins slightly irregular; mid-lobe narrowly cuneate when flattened, 8-11 mm long, 7-8 mm wide, narrow at the base then steadily expanded; anterior margins entire or slightly irregular. *Labellum callus* consisting of a single ridge 5-6 mm long, smooth, centrally yellow, surrounded with dark red-brown. *Column* porrect from the end of the ovary, 4-4.5 mm long, 4-5 mm wide. *Column wings* oblanceolate, c. 5 mm long, c. 1.8 mm wide, cream to yellow with purplish irregular margins. *Anther* narrowly ovate, c. 4 mm long, c. 3 mm wide, greenish to yellow. *Pollinarium* c. 4 mm long, c. 3 mm wide. *Stigma* cordate to quadrate, c. 3.5 mm long, c. 3 mm wide. *Capsules* not seen.

Distribution and Ecology: Coastal and near coastal areas of south-western WA from Busselton to Parry Inlet west of Denmark. Grows in coastal heath, stabilised sand dunes, shrubby heath, *Banksia* woodland and occasionally in Jarrah-Marri forest and Karri forest in well-drained sand and laterite. Flowers freely in unburnt habitat, but flowering is also enhanced by summer fires. Flowering occurs late August to late October.

Recognition: This species is characterised by tall scapes with up to 6 large flowers in the inflorescence that are brownish yellow heavily suffused with red brown, and a purple labellum midlobe.

Similar species: *Diuris jonesii* is a handsome species that is similar to *D. amplissima* which occurs in adjacent inland areas. The latter species has larger flowers, larger petal laminae, larger labellum lobes and the midlobe distinctly folded along the midline. *Diuris jonesii* also has similarities with *D. magnifica* but has smaller flowers, narrower labellum midlobe, narrower petal laminae, a more southerly distribution, somewhat later flowering period and less brightly coloured flowers.

Notes: This new species has the tag names of *Diuris* sp. "Dunsborough" (Brown, Dundas, Dixon & Hopper 2008), *Diuris* sp. "sandplain" (Hoffman & Brown 2011) and *Diuris* sp. "Dunsborough" (Brown, Dixon, French & Brockman 2013).

Conservation status: Widely distributed, locally common and conserved in National Parks. Localised populations near high growth areas are severely threatened by the growth of invasive weeds.

Etymology: Named after David Lloyd Jones (1944-), eminent botanist and taxonomist who has identified and named numerous new species and made enormous contributions to the understanding of Australasian Orchidaceae.



Diuris jonesii
Augusta WA
(September 2013)
- CF

Diuris jonesii
Augusta WA
(September 2013)
-CF



Selected specimens: WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Boranup National Park, 15 Oct. 1995, *C.French* (*D.L.Jones* 14515) (CANB); Highway 1, 2.9 km N of Railway Parade, 25 Sept. 2000, *C.J.French* 2573 (CANB); 430 m S of Milyeaup Coast Road, 500 m E of Scott River Road, 9 Oct. 2000, *C.J.French* 2720 & 6381 (CANB); Mandalay Beach Road, 4 Oct. 2004, *C.J.French* 5600 (CANB); Mandalay Beach Road, c. 14 km NW of Walpole, 22 Sept. 1996, *W.Jackson* (ORG 54) (CANB); 2 km from Dunsborough towards Cape Naturaliste, 13 Sept. 1997, *D.L.Jones* 15518 & *B.E.Jones* (CANB); end of Sugarloaf Road, Sugarloaf Rock, 13 Sept. 1997, *D.L.Jones* 15524 & *B.E.Jones* (CANB).

Acknowledgements

Particular thanks to David Jones for many years of botanical guidance, technical assistance, friendship and encouragement which has greatly increased our knowledge and understanding of Western Australia's Orchidaceae, and for allowing us to use his drawing for this paper. Much appreciation to Anna Monroe for help with specimens at CANB; also the directors and curators at CANB and PERTH for giving us access to specimens. We also thank Jean Egan for preparing the drawing for publication, Mark Clements for access to photos of type specimens, Marion Garrett and Karina Richards for technical assistance. Special appreciation to Barbara Jones, Marie French, Andrew Brown, Nye Evans, and the late Bill Jackson for companionship on field trips. Photographs taken by both authors.

Diuris jonesii
Yallingup WA
(September 2013)
-CF





Diuris jonesii
Walpole WA
(October 2010)
- CF

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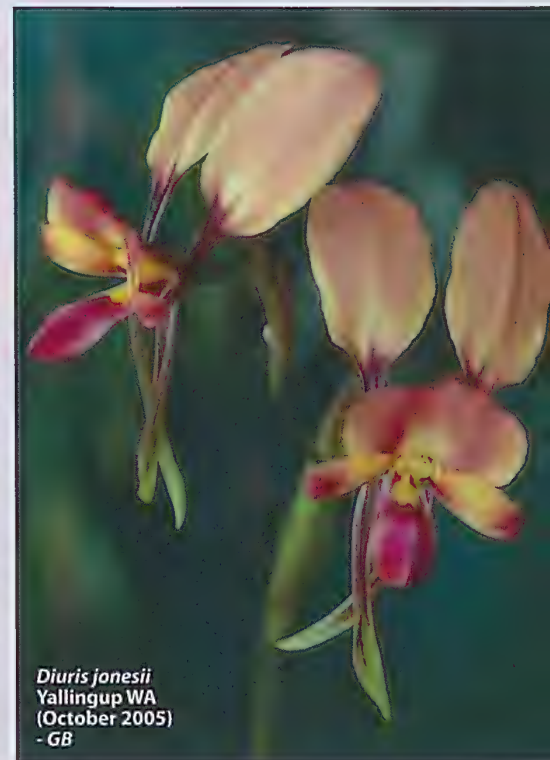
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Diuris jonesii
Walpole WA
(October 2010)
- CF



Diuris jonesii
Yallingup WA
(October 2005)
- GB



Diuris magnifica
Mandogalup WA
(September 2006)
- GB



Diuris magnifica
Murdoch WA
(October 2011)
- CF

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Diuris amplissima
Moodiarup WA
(October 2010)
- CF

NIMBY

Text and photos by Alan W. Stephenson

NIMBY stands for “Not in My Back Yard” and is a phrase used to denigrate those who are seen to be sometimes more than vocal about their developmental preferences and in particular the location of such developments.

This article is about the issue of Private Native Forestry (PNF) and my only experience of this has been a long-running battle in the New South Wales Southern Highlands in which a friend has been involved for many years, although it did not begin as a PNF operation. Many will know of this as the Mt. Rae episode and the matter of logging a natural forest on

private land for the purposes of supplying firewood to Canberra and outer urban Sydney. The Mt. Rae forest is home to 11 endangered species of flora and fauna, including *Diuris aequalis*.

With this operation the dispute is whether the forest is or is not an Endangered Ecological Community (EEC) as described in federal/state environmental legislation. However as the forest is slowly being reduced to firewood sized logs, such considerations have long since been dismissed.

A regular companion on photographic trips is Denis Wilson, a friend from the Southern Highlands town of Robertson and this trip was centred on seeing a not uncommon orchid but one which does not occur in his area. This is *Cyrtostylis reniformis* and July 31st was the day set aside for this in an area well supplied with terrestrial orchids and a few epiphytic species.

Upon arriving at the orchid site I was amazed to see signs indicating the area was private property and entry was not permitted. This was on a track which I had accessed countless times over more than a decade. I was further surprised after diverting on to another track which led to a high tension power line easement to see sawn logs stacked under the power lines and also bark from these logs.

Between the now off-limits track and the power lines is an oval shaped section of bushland which now had an obviously bulldozed path through it, to the centre of the bush. This oval-shaped section is home to *Pterostylis nutans*, *Pterostylis curta*, *Pterostylis pedunculata*, *Bunochilus longifolius* (*Pterostylis longifolia*), *Diplodinium grandiflorum* (*Pterostylis grandiflora*), *Diplodinium obtusum* (*Pterostylis obtusa*), *Acianthus fornicatus*, *Myrmecophila formicifera* (*Chiloglottis formicifera*), *Corybas aconitiflorus*, *Corysanthes fimbriata* (*Corybas fimbriatus*), *Cyrtostylis reniformis*, *Cymbidium suave*, one of two sites of which I know in the Shoalhaven for *Diplodinium longipetalum* (*Pterostylis longipetala*), *Petalochilus carneus* (*Caladenia carnea*), *Petalochilus fuscatus* (*Caladenia fuscata*) and three individuals of the endangered *Speculantha ventricosa* (*Pterostylis ventricosa*). All of these are in area 100 m wide at the widest point and 400 m from top to bottom.

Apart from the obvious damage to more frequently seen species, my main source of concern is the destruction of three plants of *Speculantha vernalis* and of course the inherent problems with PNF.

As if the logging operation and peripheral habitat damage were not enough, an oil container (not empty) had been dumped in the middle of the main track under the power lines. This track runs down a moderate slope to a small creek and I shudder to think of even a small quantity of diesel oil being allowed to enter any waterway, regardless of its size. The container was removed from the site; however the logs and bark dump are located on crown land, not the private property on which the logging is taking place.

PNF is an operation which can be undertaken without recourse to any environmental assessment and now the NSW Native Vegetation Legislation has been downgraded, the situation is greatly exacerbated. It is a fact no surveys are



Pterostylis longifolia
(*Bunochilus longifolius*)
290409

required prior to a PNF operation and if any threatened species flora or fauna is noted during such an operation, the recording and/or reporting of such a discovery is entirely voluntary. For most developments the first step would be to consult the NSW Wildlife Atlas to ascertain the likelihood of threatened species. But not with PNF which also does not require any replanting of trees to replace what will be lost during the exercise. PNF is not the average type of logging operation but one which seems to be gaining pace. My understanding is that there are 1.5M hectares of timber on farmland on the NSW Southern Highlands which previously was unable to be logged, as it occurs on slopes greater than 18° but logging can now be undertaken on slopes up to 30°. This local operation is not on farmland but is permitted under an existing-use clause which does not end until 2038. With no surveys required prior to PNF, I wonder what may be lost to this type of operation.

Catchment Management Authorities once had a part to play under the Native Vegetation Act and via the Property Vegetation Plan legislation some oversight was a reality but this has now been subverted with general environmental concerns apparently a thing of the past in NSW. I can only hope similar atrocities are not being perpetrated in other states but alas this also seems to be a forlorn hope.

During a meeting with two senior representatives of the Office of Environment and Heritage in Sydney earlier in 2013, these officers conceded PNF was designed to facilitate logging and firewood is considered logging with local councils losing the right to object.

My immediate concerns are for orchids but all flora and fauna is at risk including many threatened species and along with this is the threat to waterways from sediment run-off and erosion when logging is undertaken on steeper slopes.

Following my observation of the local logging I visited my local OEH office, which provided me with a range of information and the next step was to contact the NSW Enviro Line (131555) to report the operation (Ref No. C12279/2013). My understanding was that a visit was to be made to assess the operation but to date (one month later) this has not occurred. I will continue to visit the area in question to personally assess the ongoing damage and will do so from the power lines which are on crown land and therefore should not be



Pterostylis grandiflora
(*Diplodium grandiflorum*)
170513

used to de-bark or store logs from a private operation.

I fear for the "One Stop Shop" option for environmental approvals as promised by one side of government. Environmental offences are being perpetrated almost on a daily basis and all concerned orchid people should be aware of what is in their local area and be prepared to contact local authorities to get significant sites protected if that is at all possible, regardless whether the site contains orchids, birds or the multitude of small furry animals of which Australia has so many.



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Pterostylis obtusa
(*Diplodium obtusum*)
270410



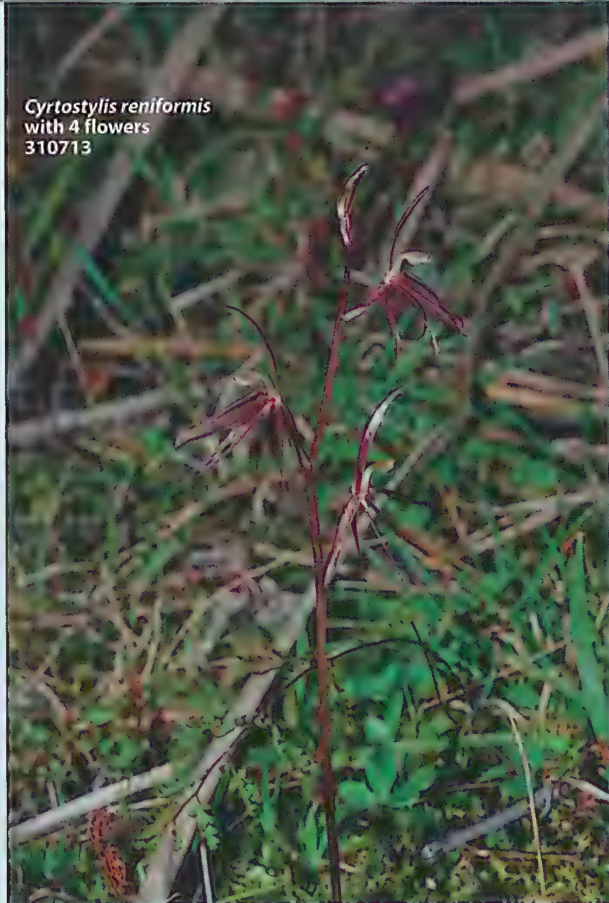
Pterostylis longipetala
(*Diplodium longipetalum*)
170513



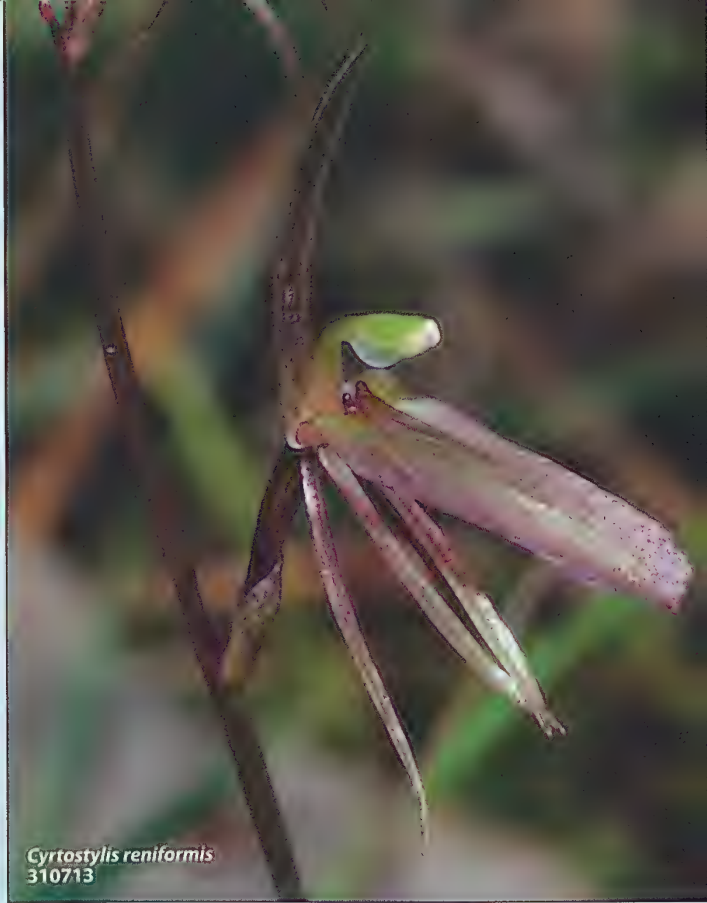
Caladenia carnea
(*Petalochilus carneus*)
110913



Caladenia fuscata
(*Petalochilus fuscatus*)
110913



Cyrtostylis reniformis
with 4 flowers
310713



Cyrtostylis reniformis
310713



Eriochilus cucullatus
080413



Pterostylis pedunculata
310713



A footnote to this episode is that following the Enviro Line contact I was provided with a phone number to contact the logging representative and accepted an invitation to meet on-site to discuss the situation. This rather pleasant meeting with a cup of billy tea and muffin was on 11-9-2013 and resulted in positive action being taken to place a fallen tree at the orchid site to prevent any vehicle access. My only hope is that the orchids are still intact and will present in 2014.

This episode may have a better outcome than first envisaged, and despite its obvious legality, is happening in my back yard but will your back yard be next?

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AOR 025

Dendrobium chlorostylum



Dendrobium chlorostylum

Text and photos by David Banks

I have always had a deep interest in *Dendrobium* species. Having been fond of the wide range of Softcane *Dendrobium* hybrids that were popularised by Bananacoast Orchids (ex. Yamamoto Dendrobiums, Hawaii) in the late 1980s. I still enjoy growing these floriferous and rewarding hybrids. As a parallel, I have tried to track down as many of the variations within the species of Section *Dendrobium*.

A few years ago at one of the orchid fairs (always a good place to pick up interesting plants!), Murray & Jean Shergold had a couple of plants of a species labelled as something I had never heard of! The plants were recently imported from Thailand, yet these plants had come from northern Vietnam. So I bought these couple of plants labelled as *Dendrobium chlorostylum*. The plants reminded me of a dwarf version of *Dendrobium nobile*, to which it is obviously related. I grew them in my shadehouse in western Sydney, along with similar species and hybrids. The club-shaped stems on my plants grow up to 24cm tall.

It bemuses me the number of people that complain when they buy a "wild orchid" that blooms to be something different from what the label indicates. Many similar species are extremely difficult to positively identify out of flower. Some are difficult even when in flower! The people that import

such plants outlay a lot of money and risk in obtaining these new orchids to satisfy the orchid growers always on the lookout for something new or different.

Over the years I have purchased many wild orchids that subsequently bloomed with the correct names, some being similar related species, whilst I have had some very pleasant surprises as well, with species new to cultivation.

Both plants I purchased indeed bloomed as *Dendrobium chlorostylum* – and what a petite and beautiful species it is. Fantastic addition to the collection!

Dendrobium chlorostylum was described in 1950 by François Gagnepain, being published in *Bulletin du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle*, sér. 2 21: 739. 1950, from material from near Cha Pa, northern Vietnam (near the Chinese border). It has subsequently also been found in southern China. It is a mountainous plant, being found at altitudes of between 1000-1600 metres above sea level.

This species has been virtually unknown to the western world until just over a decade ago, when small consignments of plants made their way to Thai nurseries (via Laos). I know of plants in cultivation in Germany, the USA, New Zealand and now Australia.



Dendrobium chlorostylum

The blooms are 25-40mm across, with up to three flowers on a short inflorescence that are produced on the upper half of the pseudobulb. The flowers last for three to four weeks. The segments are white suffused with pale violet pink, intensifying in colour on the tips of the petals and labellum. Both my plants flowers from late September to October.

Cultivation: this is a very easy species to grow, but it is not as fast growing or as robust as the related *Dendrobium nobile*. My plants are housed under 70% shadecloth, and are watered regularly through the warmer months, when the plant is in active growth. Water is reduced in the cooler months when the plant is essentially dormant. I use six month low nitrogen Basacote or Osmocote Exact, as a slow release applied in spring. Propagation is by division as my plants have failed to produce aerial growths. Whilst I am sure it would grow very well mounted on treefern, my plants are potted in a medium grade bark-based mix with the addition of small components of OrchidMate coconut chips and perlite. This potting medium is very free draining with a large air-space component, whilst also holding moisture within the mix.

Ironically I bought a plant labelled as *Dendrobium linawianum* from Easy Orchids that same day. This plant was originally from southern China. Well it didn't bloom to be that species at all, but it is now the best wild example of *Dendrobium nobile* in my collection! ■

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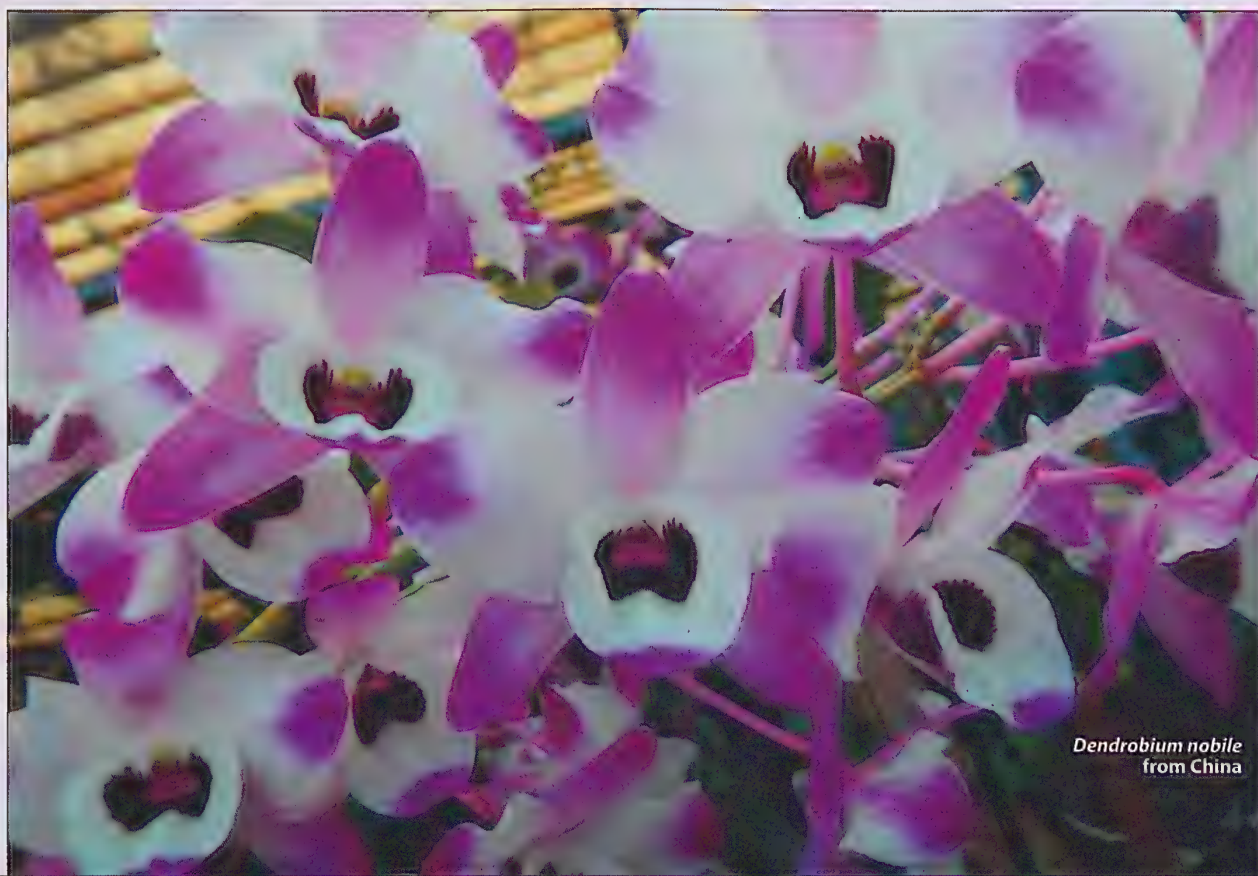
Email: david@hillsdistrictorchids.com



Dendrobium chlorostylum



Dendrobium chlorostylum



Dendrobium nobile
from China

An Introduction to Philippine *Phaius*

by Jim Cootes and George Tiong

Members of the genus *Phaius* have some of the most beautiful flowers of all orchid species. The large flowers, and their ease of cultivation, endear this genus to orchid growers world-wide. There are about 50 species recorded and they are predominantly terrestrial in their growth habit. However, there is at least one epiphytic species, found in Thailand, namely *Phaius epiphyticus* Seidenfaden; although subsequent findings of this species, in Peninsular Malaysia, have shown that it also grows as a terrestrial.

The genus was named by João Loureiro, in 1790, in his *Flora Cochinchinensis*. The generic name is derived from the Greek *phaios*, meaning dusky or swarthy, and refers to the usually dark coloured flowers. The type species for the genus, when it was originally named by Loureiro, was *Phaius grandifolius*. This species is now considered to be a synonym of the very widely distributed *Phaius tankervilleae*. Of interest,

Mr. Loureiro had also named a number of other well-known orchid genera, including the monopodial gems *Aerides*, *Renanthera* and *Thrixspermum* in the same publication.

Phaius species are found in Africa, Madagascar, the Réunion Islands, north to Sri Lanka and India, across to southern China, Japan, Taiwan, the Philippines, throughout south-east Asia, to New Guinea, the east coast of Australia, and throughout the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

Plants usually form large clumps, with some of the species having distinct pseudobulbs, while others have mere stems. The leaves are large and petiolate, often plicate, and commonly thinly-textured. The inflorescence is an axillary raceme, frequently upright, which bears multiple bracts along the stem, and can bear from 2 to many, showy flowers. The labellum is typically three-lobed, with the lateral lobes curved upwards over the column to form a tube.

A Selection of Philippine Species

Phaius amboinensis Blume, is a widely distributed species, having been recorded from Java, Sulawesi (Celebes), Maluku (the Moluccas), New Guinea, Northern Australia and a number of the islands of the Pacific Ocean. In the Philippines

it has been found on the island of Palawan, in the south west of the archipelago, inhabiting shady forest localities at elevations of 300-400 m. The pseudobulbs are stem-like, angular in cross-section, and bears up to 16 leaves. The leaves

are oblong in shape, and measure up to 60 cm long by 12 cm wide. The inflorescence is upright, measuring about 75 cm in length, and bears up to 10 blooms. The flowers of *Phaius amboinensis* are about 6 cm in diameter, and are coloured predominantly white, while the labellum is yellow and ridged.



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Phaius borneensis J.J. Smith, as the specific epithet indicates, was initially recorded from Borneo, where the first specimens were collected. This species has recently also been recorded from the Philippines, where it grows in shady locations at elevations of about 800 metres. The pseudobulbs are large, measuring about 30 cm in length, and are circular at the base becoming angular at the apex. There are up to 6 leaves along the stem, arising at internodes spaced 6 cm apart. Each leaf is broadly lanceolate in shape and measures 50 cm long by 12 cm wide. The inflorescence is upright, rising above the foliage, and bears up to 15 attractive flowers. Each flower measures about 6 cm in diameter, with the tepals coloured a glossy reddish-brown dissected by greenish-yellow lines that radiate outwards to the apex. The labellum is mostly white, with varying degrees of red and yellow markings.

Phaius borneensis
(Ravan Schneider)



Phaius borneensis
in situ
(Ravan Schneider)





Phaius borneensis
(Ravan Schneider)

NEW

WITH STRANGE DEVICE

*A history of the discovery of
Tropical Australia's orchids*
by Bill Lavarack 2013

Before James Cook's expedition in the *Endeavour*, nothing was known of the orchids of the Australian tropics. Joseph Banks was the first collector, discovering three *Dendrobium* species at the Endeavour River. It was not until almost a century later that settlements were established in the tropics, resulting in a rush of botanical collectors ranging from explorers to amateur naturalists and professional scientists.

This book tells the stories of these collectors who had to deal with hardships including attacks by Aborigines, shipwreck and flooded rivers. Some expeditions ended in tragedy and there are many tales of the troubles encountered.

All the orchids of Tropical Australia are listed in a table which records the first collector, the date and locality. There are 20 in monochrome and 84 colour illustrations.

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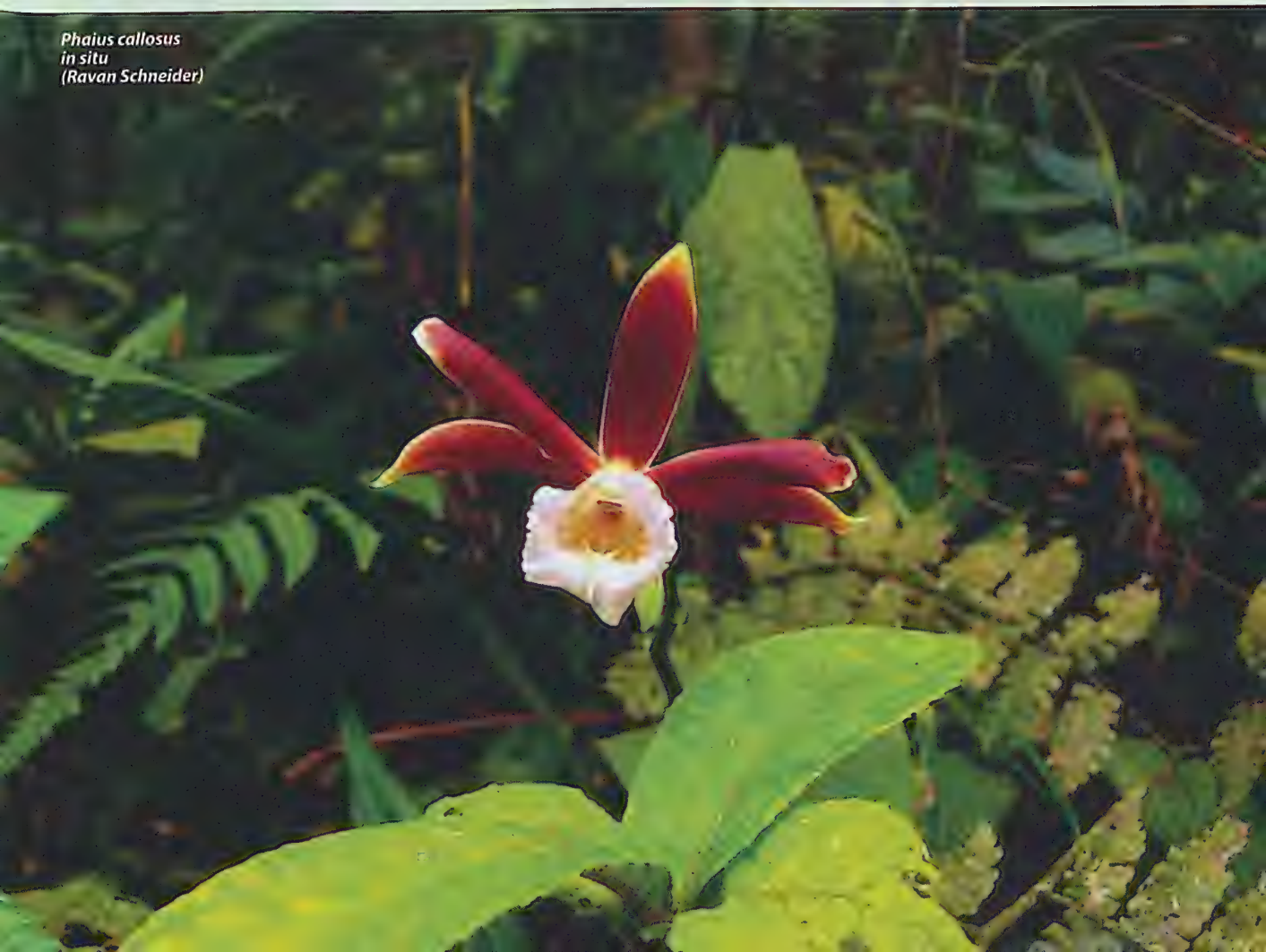
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Phaius callosus (Blume) Lindley, is distinguished by the presence of the callus on the labellum. This plant has relatively shorter conical pseudobulbs, measuring about 12 cm in length, which are completely enveloped by leaf sheaths. The leaves themselves are distinctly petiolate, with large and pleated blade, and can measure up to 1 metre long. The upright inflorescence also measures about 1 metre and bears up to 20 large flowers, each about 8 cm across. The tepals are shiny reddish-brown on the inner surface and fade to yellow at the tips. The labellum opens white and ages to yellow. This species is widely distributed, having been recorded from Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Sulawesi (Celebes.) It has recently been recorded in the Philippines, where it is only known from northern Mindoro, but could be more widely distributed amongst other islands, and should be looked for on the island of Palawan in particular. It grows in mountain forests amongst leaf litter, at elevations of about 1,000 metres.

Phaius callosus
(Ravan Schneider)



Phaius callosus
in situ
(Ravan Schneider)





Phaius flavus
- pale form ex Java
(John Varigos)

Phaius flavus (Blume) Lindley; is one of the most widespread members of the genus and has been recorded from Japan, China, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Peninsular Malaysia, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Indonesia, Sulawesi (Celebes), Ceram, New Guinea, Taiwan and the Philippines, where it is found in the mountainous regions (elevations up to 1,500 metres) of the islands. As would be expected of such a widespread species there is a large amount of variation to be seen, both in the plant and the flowers. We have observed plants which have plain green foliage; then from the same area are plants which have leaves that are spotted with yellow dots in varying degrees of intensity. The flowers are remarkably consistent, with yellow coloured tepals, while the labellum has wavy edges and is yellow with brown markings. There is a form of this species from Java, Indonesia, which has white sepals and petals, while the labellum has similar markings to the normal yellow form of the species. The flowers of *Phaius flavus* are about 6 cm in diameter.



Phaius flavus
(Dr Nelson Geraldino)

Phaius flavus
habitat
(Ravan Schneider)



Phaius flavus
(Ravan Schneider)





Phaius fragilis
(Ravan Schneider)

Phaius fragilis L.O. Williams; is endemic to the Philippines (being found nowhere else), where it grows in the mountain forests of many of the islands. The specific epithet refers to its fragile or graceful nature. This is a small plant, with small cylindrical pseudobulbs, while the inflorescence measures about 25 cm tall and bears 2-3 flowers. The flowers of this species are amongst the smallest in the genus, at about 5 cm across, and are quite differently shaped with their much broader petals. They are, nevertheless, amongst the most beautiful of all orchid blooms, with white segments while the labellum is white with yellow ridges.



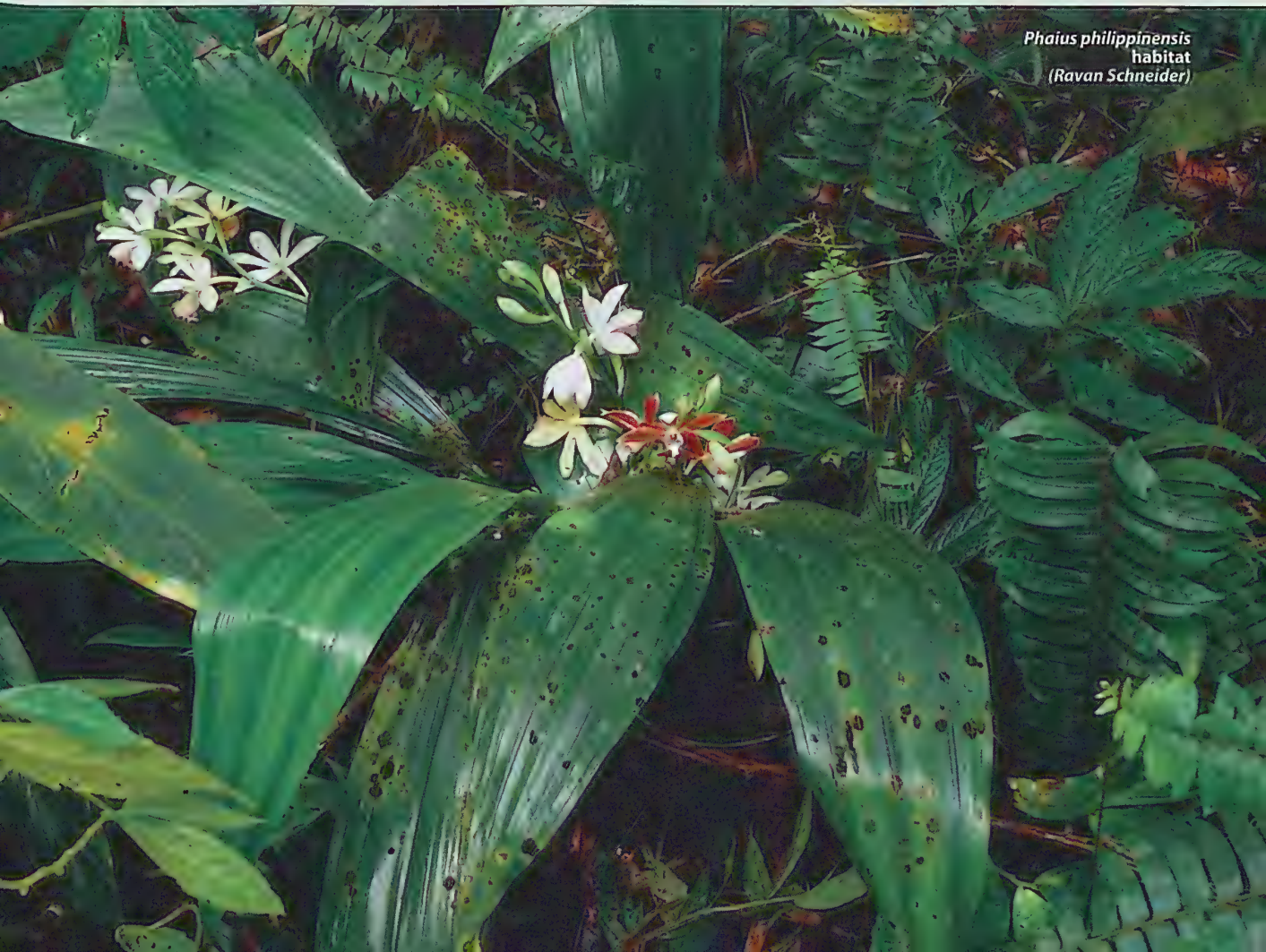
Phaius fragilis
in situ
(Ravan Schneider)

Phaius philippinensis N.E. Brown; is another small plant which is also endemic to the Philippines, being found in the central Cordillera mountains of Luzon, and the mountains of the west coast of the same island. It is also known from the island of Mindoro, just to the south of the main island of Luzon. The cylindrical pseudobulbs stand just 5 cm high and bear 2-4 plicate leaves. The flowers of *Phaius philippinensis* are about 6 cm in diameter, with the tepals coloured a rich reddish-brown on the inner surface fading to yellow towards the tip, while the outer surface is off-white. The labellum is frilled at the apex, and is coloured white with pink suffusions, which turns yellow with age.

Phaius philippinensis
(Ravan Schneider)



Phaius philippinensis
habitat
(Ravan Schneider)



Phaius subtrilobus Ames and Schweinfurth; has been recorded from Sabah and Sarawak, on Borneo, where it grows at elevations between 1,200 and 1,600 metres. It has recently been recorded from the Philippines, albeit found growing at lower elevations. The upright inflorescence carries up to 8 flowers which open up from the protecting floral bracts. The flowers measure about 8 cm in diameter, with tepals having tinges of yellowish-green and reddish-brown on the inner surface, while the outer surface is cream, and the labellum is cream with yellow markings.

Phaius subtrilobus
(John Varigos)



Phaius subtrilobus
(Ronny Boos)



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Phaius subtrilobus
(Willie Bobis)

Phaius tankervilleae (Banks ex l'Heritier) Blume; is probably the most widely distributed species in the genus, having been recorded in Japan, China, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Union of Myanmar (Burma), Peninsular Malaysia, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Indonesia, Sulawesi (Celebes), Ceram, New Guinea, Taiwan, as well as the Philippines where it is widespread. This is a robust plant which does well in the garden, having been in Western cultivation since the 1770s. The inflorescence can reach 2 metres tall and bear up to 15 flowers, each of which can measure 10 cm in diameter. The tepals are coloured reddish brown on the inner surface and whitish on the outer surface, while the labellum is maroon on the inside and whitish on the outside.



Phaius tankervilleae
(Ed de Vogel)



Phaius tankervilleae
(Ed de Vogel)



Phaius tankervilleae
habitat
(Jim Cootes)

Cultivation:

Phaius species should be grown as terrestrial plants, as they are found on the forest floor, growing on built-up layers of leaf litter. As they originate from the sub-tropics, albeit in mountain forests, the temperature range for optimal growth should not exceed 24°C or drop below 16°C. *Phaius* species like bright light to light shade conditions, but do not tolerate abrupt full sunlight which cause leaf burn, although they can gradually adapt to full sun in mild climates.

When grown in pots, the terrestrial orchid potting media should be well-drained as they dislike stale conditions around the roots. Plants should be kept evenly moist year round, with slightly drier conditions when new growth has matured. Over-watering should be avoided as it can lead to accelerated decomposition of the potting medium and cause root loss. Avoid watering the foliage to prevent fungal leaf rot. Good air circulation is important, and is particularly essential when plants are in flower to prevent spotting caused by the fungus *Botrytis*. Regular feeding with organic fertilisers (such as diluted fish emulsions or manure brews) during the growing season will ensure that your plants will remain healthy and reward you with a profusion of flowers.

Acknowledgements:

Our sincere thanks to the following photographers who kindly provided us with many of the images used to illustrate this article: the late Willie Bobis (Philippines); Ronny Boos (Philippines); Dr Mark Clements (Australia); Dr Ed de Vogel (Netherlands); Dr Nelson Geraldino (Philippines); Ravan Schneider (Philippines); and John Varigos (Australia).

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- Wood J.J., et al., 2011. *The Orchids of Mount Kinabalu* Vol. 1 & 2. Natural History Publications (Borneo), Malaysia.

Jim Cootes

Email: jamescootes@optusnet.com.au

George Tiong

Email: gtiong1@hotmail.com

Melbourne Exhibition of Orchid Photography 2013

The Orchid Societies Council of Victoria Inc. (OSCOV) again helped facilitate the recent Melbourne Exhibition of Orchid Photography 2013. The photographic exhibition was an even higher standard this year.

We were very fortunate to have Michaels Camera Store, one of the largest photographic stores in Melbourne as sponsor of our exhibition. This year we had a second sponsor in Empathy Photographics. There were 75 entries from fourteen photographers.

Peter Maxwell provided the following information about his winning photograph of *Cypripedium tibeticum*. "The clump of *Cypripedium tibeticum* was captured at Huanglong Scenic Area Park, Sichuan, China, on June 22nd 2013 while on tour. Elevation was 3300 metres above sea level. The plants were growing in about 10 centimetres of detritus, including decayed juniper leaf imbedded with moss which was positioned above a delta of travertine calcium layers."

We will be running the exhibition again in 2014 in conjunction with the OSCOV Show and the Victorian International Orchid Fair (VIOF).

André Cleghorn

OSCOV Photographic Exhibition Coordinator

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Cypripedium tibeticum
from China
(Peter Maxwell)

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Cypripedium tibeticum
from China
Winning Photograph for 2013
(Peter Maxwell)





Sarcochilus falcatus,
the Australian Orange Blossom Orchid
(Wendy Clark)

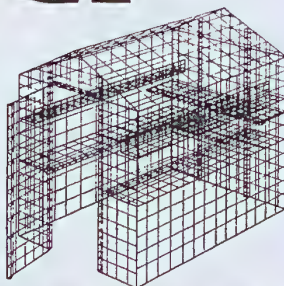


Pterostylis nutans,
the Nodding Greenhood
from much of
Eastern Australia
(Wendy Clark)

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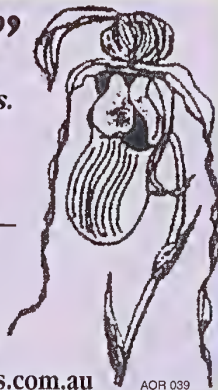
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Cotybas diemenicus,
an Australian species
(Ian Taylor)





Corybas carlinatus
from Borneo
(Peter Maxwell)



Coelogyne planiscarpa,
a rare species
from Borneo
(André Cleghorn)



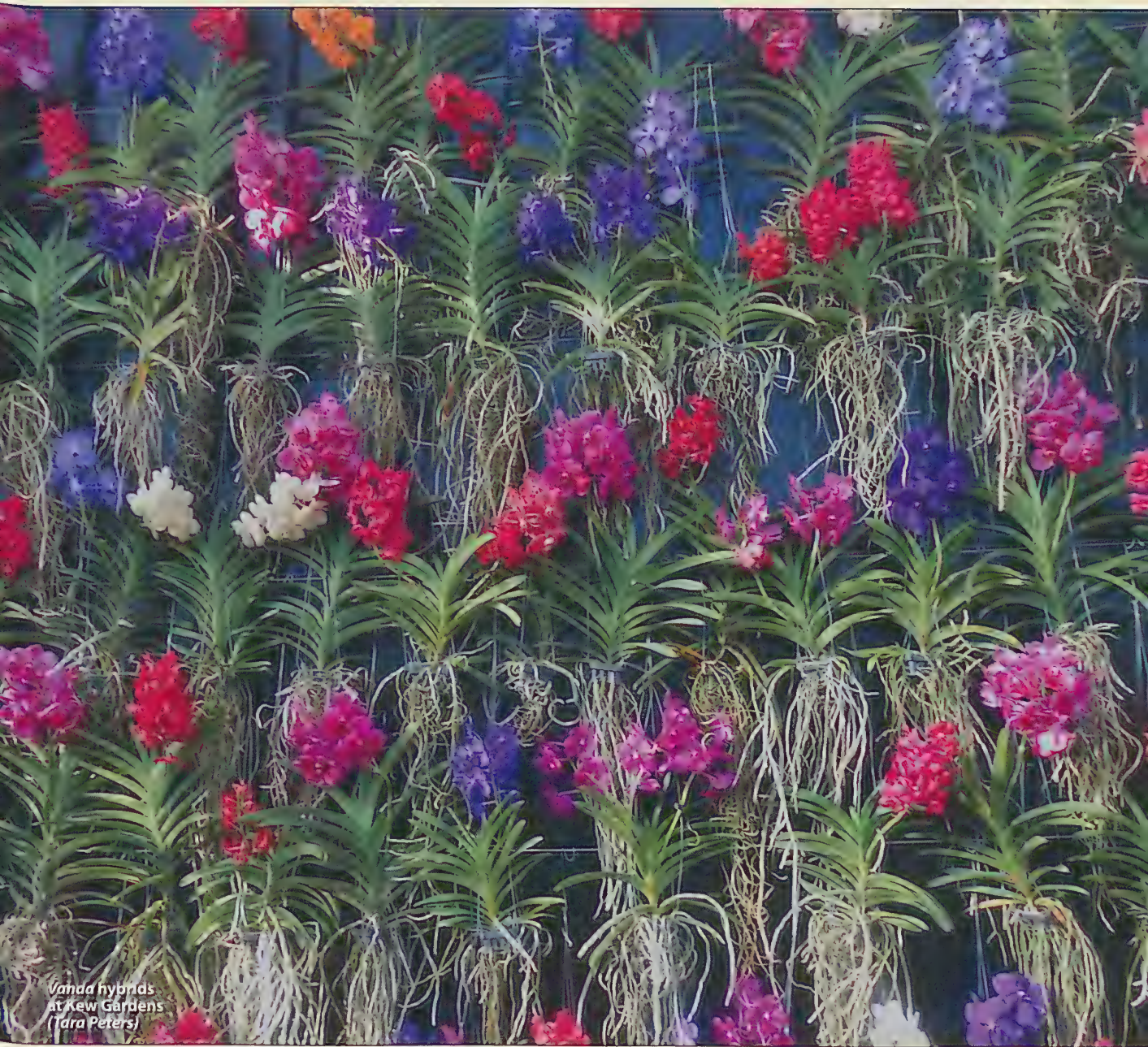
Dendrobium
glomeratum
from Sulawesi
(André Cleghorn)



Phalaenopsis hieroglyphica
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Trichopilia fragrans
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Dactylorhiza praetermissa,
the Southern Marsh Orchid
at Kew Gardens
(Tara Peters)

With Strange Device

A history of the discovery of Tropical Australia's orchids

by Bill Lavarack

The family Orchidaceae is one of the most numerous in terms of species in the plant world. The majority are small and not particularly attractive, but a few are just the opposite. There are upwards of 260 species in the Australian Tropics, occupying a variety of ecological niches from mangroves and rainforests to savannah woodlands and heath on sandy flats. They grow as epiphytes or as terrestrials.

Tropical Australia lies close to New Guinea and the Indonesian Islands which are both centres of distribution of orchids on a world scale.

Before James Cook's expedition in the *Endeavour*, nothing was known of the orchids of the Australian tropics. The three species which Joseph Banks and Daniel Solander collected at the Endeavour River and a handful of others collected by Robert Brown on the Investigator remained the sum total of knowledge until settlements were established on the northern and eastern coasts in the 1860s. After that there was a rush of collectors who ranged from explorers to amateur naturalists to professional scientists collecting specimens and sending them to botanists based in the southern cities of Australia.

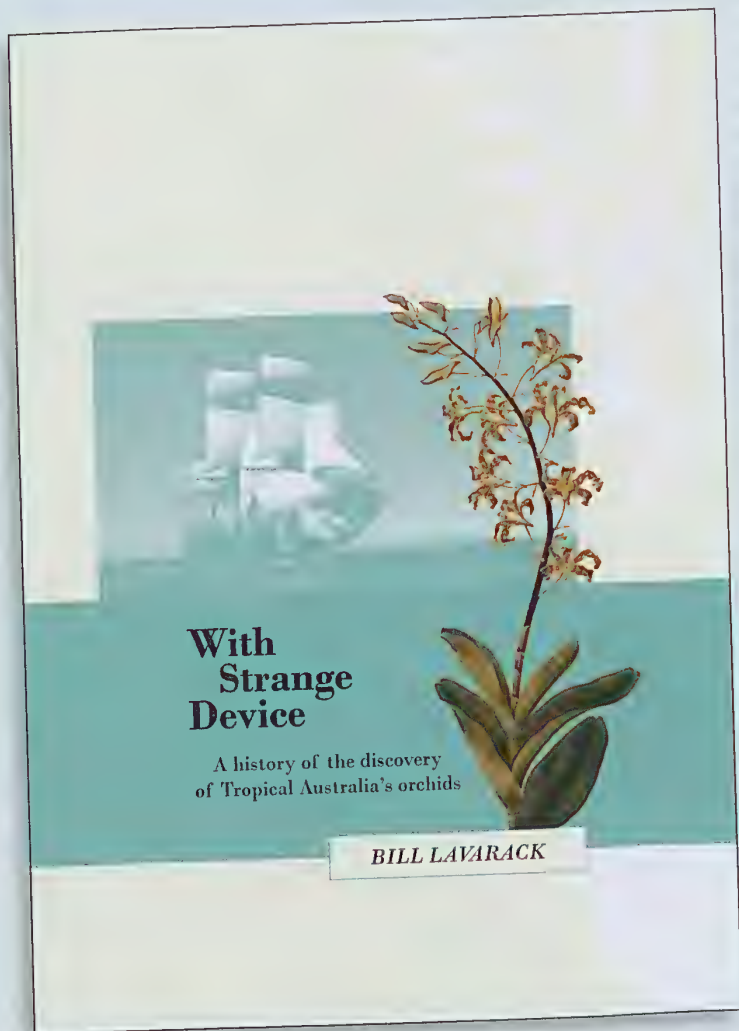
This book tells the stories of the collectors who often had to deal with attacks by the indigenous people who, naturally enough, resented the newcomers and with hardships such as lack of supplies and flooded creeks and rivers. Some expeditions ended in tragedy and there are many interesting tales of the troubles encountered. All the orchids of Tropical Australia are listed along with the first collector, the date and locality.

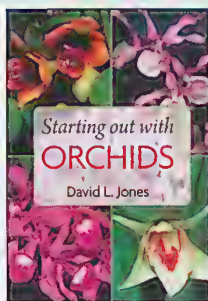
The title 'With Strange Device' refers to the unique floral structure of the orchids as described by Archibald Meston in a poem penned on Mt Bellenden Ker in 1893 about F.M. Bailey the Queensland Government Botanist:

*The shades of night were falling fast,
As o'er the mountain summit passed
A botanist man, extremely nice,
Who bore a plant with strange device,
'Dendrobium hispidum.'*

There are 20 monochrome and 84 colour illustrations.

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STARTING OUT WITH ORCHIDS by David L. Jones

David Jones is arguably one of Australia's most prolific, precise and respected botanical and horticultural authors. The book is divided in two parts. Part One begins with the cultivation chapters, covering Easy Orchids for Beginners, General Cultivation Requirements, Growing Epiphytic Orchids, Growing Terrestrial Orchids, Orchid Pests and Diseases, Housing Your Orchids and Propagating Your Orchids. The information contained within these pages alone is required reading for all beginners through to experienced orchid growers. The text is very easy to read and understand with numerous sound cultivation tips and treatments discussed. There are many excellent and clear line illustrations that help describe terms or highlight diagnostic features. There are over 250 colour photographs.

Part Two discusses the orchids themselves with concise information on each species. They are grouped primarily according to climatic requirements, starting with cool growing orchids progressing to the warm growers, in alphabetical sequence first with terrestrial genera, followed by the epiphytes. Both Australian and exotic species are treated together. For each entry there is specific detailed information on each species, as well as a simple table giving the basic cultivation needs and flowering season. A glossary is also included to explain unfamiliar terms.

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ORCHID SPECIES OF THE SHOALHAVEN: NSW Australia by Alan W. Stephenson

Alan Stephenson lives in Nowra and is well placed to give the first botanical treatment of the native orchids of the Shoalhaven region. He has extended the distribution ranges of a number of uncommon and rare species, as well as discovering new taxa. This 68 page book is packed with both information and superb photography, almost exclusively taken by the author. All of the recorded orchid species native to the region are included and illustrated.

The introductory chapters discuss the area covered by this book, the structure of the orchid plants, their natural habitats, parts of an orchid flower, orchid structure and the pollination of orchids. This is followed by the main section of the book that alphabetically lists and discusses each species, with information such as Common Names, Recent Synonyms, Flowering Time in the wild, plus a brief description of the plant, flowers and preferred habitat. There are many terrestrial species fully covered as well as a number of epiphytic and lithophytic genera that are found in the area.

The quality of the printing and colour reproductions are sparking. This is a wonderful field guide that will aid even the most novice naturalist or native orchid enthusiast and confidently assist them in identifying examples they encounter in the field. It represents excellent value, as it also covers many species found naturally along the East Coast of New South Wales.

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ORCHIDS IN YOUR GARDEN How to grow orchids in the backyard by Robert Friend

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The book shows you how to introduce orchids into the garden, by attaching them to trees, fixing them on rocks and walls, or planting them in garden beds. With more than 150,000 species and hybrids of orchids in the world, there are plants suitable for every garden.

Robert Friend draws on a lifetime's experience with orchids to explain how to choose the right orchid for your climate and how to landscape orchids in different types of gardens. Ranging from tropical to cool climate areas, from large acreages to small courtyard gardens, almost every backyard can enjoy the best of one of nature's wonders.

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THE ALLURE OF ORCHIDS by Mark A. Clements

From 1788 when First Fleet artist George Raper painted *Diuris punctata*, the botanical world has been fascinated by Australian orchids. Hundreds of orchid images from the National Library of Australia's collection, with words by Mark Clements from the Australian National Herbarium in Canberra, make *The Allure of Orchids* a must-read for lovers of flowers, original paintings and our indigenous orchids. Many of these unique botanical illustrations are being showcased to a wider audience for the very first time.

The Allure of Orchids features an essay by internationally recognised orchid expert Mark Clements, accompanied by a portfolio of illustrations, both historical and modern, of this alluring species. In it you will find works by around 25 artists, including the extraordinarily detailed lithographs of early botanical illustrator Ferdinand Bower, Ellis Rowan's beautiful paintings, the delicate watercolours of Margaret Cochrane Scott, and many more.

The Allure of Orchids is divided into two parts: Terrestrial or ground orchids and Epiphytic or tree dwelling species. Clements says, "These illustrations can be enjoyed simply as works of art and part of our rich and colourful Australian illustrative heritage. But, significantly, they are also part of the scientific record of this country, particularly during the early exploration of the continent."

Interestingly, a lot of the old and traditional Latin botanical names have been used in this work. The author makes a significant number of anecdotal notes and comments throughout the book, to keep the reader fully informed. It is a "must have" book for those interested in Australian orchids and historical botanical art.

159 pages, colour.
284mm x 233mm.
Hardcover.

OUR DISCOUNT PRICE \$A34.95 (Ind.GST)
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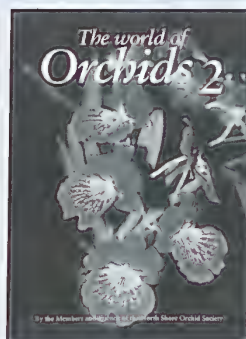
ORCHID: THE FATAL ATTRACTION by Anne Ronse

The subject of orchids is one close to the heart of many floral designers. Some feel it's a privilege to work with these flowers and plants but others wonder how many designers investigate the orchid rather than just use them. The text by Dr Anne Ronse is informative and enthusiastic and the photography is superlative! It's so good that the flowers literally drip off the pages capturing the imagination and the heart. If you want something special, are addicted to orchids and want to luxuriate in glorious

text and images; this is the book for you.

142 pages.
Colour. Hardcover.

OUR DISCOUNT PRICE \$A59.95 (Incl. GST)
was \$85.00 RRP (Incl. GST) PLUS POSTAGE AND HANDLING



THE WORLD OF ORCHIDS – 2

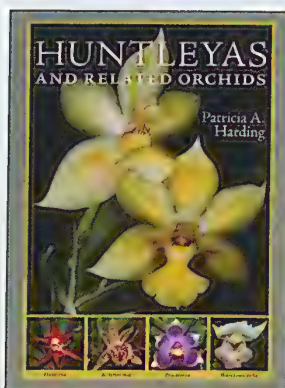
The World of Orchids – 2 has been written by members and friends of the North Shore Orchid Society about orchids grown in Sydney and its environs, and we are indebted to those people for their time and effort.

It has been produced to cover a large range of genera to help not only the novice, but also the experienced grower in their present fields of interest, and to tempt and encourage them to try other genera.

It should be pointed out that the methods of culture used by the authors are those which they themselves have found successful. Growers should try any changes to their own culture gradually and on a few plants first, as orchids respond differently under different conditions.

80 pages.
Colour and B&W.

OUR DISCOUNT PRICE \$A9.50 (Incl. GST)
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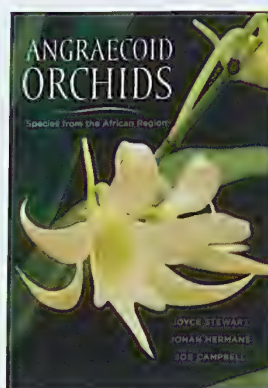
HUNTLEYAS AND RELATED ORCHIDS by Patricia A. Harding

Revered by avid orchid collectors for its delightful, star-shaped flowers, *Huntleya* is a small group of orchids found low in the forest. *Huntleya* is a small orchid genus that includes fourteen species. They occur in wet cloud forests at medium altitudes of Guatemala, Costa Rica, South America down to Bolivia. The type species *Huntleya meleagris* also occurs in Trinidad. Besides their striking colours — from deep blue to waxy red, royal purple to almost black — flowers of this group are known for their distinctive shapes, patterns, and textures. As appealing as these lovely tropical orchids are, their identification has been

confused since the first species was described in the mid-1800s. Recent DNA studies have led to a clearer understanding of relationships and, as a result of this clarity, it is now possible to sort out the taxonomic problems and identify the characteristics that set species apart. In this first book devoted to the *Huntleya* alliance, author Patricia Harding presents evidence from the scientific literature, other growers, and her own experience that will enable orchid enthusiasts everywhere to identify their plants and grow them successfully. Patricia A. Harding is an accredited American Orchid Society judge who has been growing and photographing orchids for three decades.

260 pages, 150 colour photos. Hardcover.

OUR DISCOUNT PRICE \$A44.95 (Incl. GST)
was \$85.00 RRP (Incl. GST) PLUS POSTAGE AND HANDLING



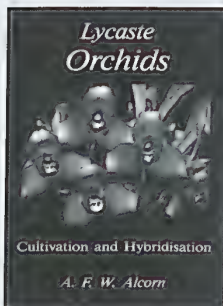
ANGRAECOID ORCHIDS: Species from the African Region by Joyce Stewart, Johan Hermans, and Bob Campbell

These so-called 'Jewels of Africa' with their sparkling flowers, distinctive growth habit and floriferous nature are much prized and this account, the first to include the Angraecoid orchids of both Africa and Madagascar, is long awaited. It brings together, in a single volume, descriptions of all 690 species in this intriguing group of orchids and will be the essential reference for all Angraecoid orchid enthusiasts for years to come. Including such horticulturally

important genera as *Angraecum*, *Aeranthus*, *Aerangis* and *Jumellea*. Stewart, Herman and Campbell have all spent time in various parts of eastern and southern Africa and precise ecological information relating to habitat, altitude preferences and flowering season of individual plants will be particularly helpful to growers. The diagnostic features of each genus are illustrated and over half the species are accompanied by exquisite photographs taken in both wild habitats and in cultivation.

432 pages,
290 colour photos.
185mm x 265mm.
Hardcover.

OUR DISCOUNT PRICE \$A59.95 (Incl. GST)
was \$89.95 RRP (Incl. GST) PLUS POSTAGE AND HANDLING



LYCASTE ORCHIDS - Cultivation and Hybridisation by A.F.W. Alcorn

Lycaste orchids are easy to grow, and they produce flowers that range from the beautiful to the bizarre. No book previously has provided detailed cultural requirements of the Lycaste, and this book should fill that gap, and encourage new growers to take up the cultivation of this beautiful genus. A section on hybridising contains valuable information on inheritance and genetics that will benefit any hybridiser, not just the grower of Lycastes, as well as helpful hints on how to avoid pitfalls in your hybridising program. Michael Hallett, a friend of

Fred Alcorn for a number of years, co-wrote this book with Fred and has completed it posthumously. He has a background in genetics, research and botany, and a passion for plants, especially orchids.

237 pages.
Colour and B&W.

OUR DISCOUNT PRICE \$A15.00 (Incl. GST)
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MASDEVALLIAS: Gems of the Orchid World by Mary E. Gerritsen and Ron Parsons

For the species orchid enthusiast, cool to intermediate orchid grower, or anyone simply "mad about Masdevallias," this is a first complete reference to these collectible new world orchids. An inspiring tribute to their beauty and a practical guide to their care, the book offers detailed advice on all aspects of culture. For those enthusiasts who are up to a challenge, chapters on propagating, showing, and registering Masdevallias are also

included. Ron Parsons is one of the finest nature photographers in the world and has an encyclopaedic knowledge of species orchids, with the genus *Masdevallia* being one of his favourites.

300 pages,
149 colour photos.
190mm x 255mm.
Hardcover.

OUR DISCOUNT PRICE \$A49.95 (Incl. GST)
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Sarcochilus serrulatus

is endemic to some of the high elevation rainforests at the northern end of North Queensland's Wet Tropics. It was described by David L. Jones in 1972. This colourful specimen was photographed *in situ* at Mount Lewis by David Banks in August 2013. The specific name refers to the finely serrated margins to the leaves.



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Australian
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Cymbidium suave
from Barrington Tops, NSW
(photo: D.P. Banks)



The Donkey Orchid, *Diuris amplissima*
from Moodiarrup, Western Australia.
Photographed September 2013
by Garry Brockman.

Cymbidium tigrinum

